

REMARKS

This amendment is in response to the Non-Final Office Action dated December 20, 2005.

Claims 8, 16, and 18 have been amended. Claims 1-7, 12-15, and 23-30 have been canceled.

New claims 31-42 have been added. Support for the amendment is found at least on pages 22-31 of the specification and FIGS. 5, 7 and 10. No new matter has been added. Claims 8-11, 16-22 and 31-42 are pending.

Claims 1, 3, 8, 12, 14, 16, 18, 23, 27, and 29 and dependent claims were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph for lack of enablement. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

The Office Action asserts that the claim recitation that a method or property is not an applet is not supported by the specification. Applicants strongly disagree with the Office Action's position as ample support is provided throughout the specification (e.g., description of method or property at pages 22-31 and FIGS. 5, 7 and 10 in which a method and property is not an "applet"). However, merely to expedite prosecution, the claims have been amended.

Withdrawal of the rejection is respectfully requested.

Claims 1-30 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Glaser (US Pat No. 5,953,731) in view of Foley (US Pat No 5,706,502) and further in view of Kirkner (Netscape Site, 1996 QUE Corporation, pages 524-535). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Applicants maintain all prior arguments and positions as set forth in the Amendment dated April 4, 2005; Amendment dated August 19, 2002; Request for Reconsideration dated February 7, 2003; Appeal Brief dated May 21, 2003; Preliminary Amendment dated October 14, 2003; Amendment dated April 14, 2004 and Amendment dated September 13, 2004. The Office

Action continues to rely on Glaser to provide the “page object control” and continues to equate the same elements with the “page object control” as well as methods or properties under the same rationale. Because the Office Action substantially maintains its prior position, Applicant’s prior arguments and positions are still applicable.

Claims 1-7, 12-15 and 23-30 have been canceled.

Claim 8, as amended, recites a second page object control on a referenced page including script, the execution of which creates an object stored on the referenced page and further comprising additional script for accessing at least one of a method and a property associated with the object stored on the referenced page. The Office Action continues to assert that Glaser discloses a “control from one form or HTML page inserted into another HTML page” (see Office Action, page 7) and equates the form (e.g. FORM1) or HTML page of Glaser with a page object control. However, Glaser fails to teach or suggest that the HTML page or form includes script the execution of which creates an object that is stored on the referenced page and comprises additional script for accessing at least one of a method and a property associated with the stored object, as recited in amended claim 8. Neither Foley nor Kirkner, alone or in combination teach or suggest these features. Because Glaser, Foley and Kirkner, either alone or in combination, fail to teach or suggest claim 8, as amended, it is respectfully requested that the rejection be withdrawn.

Claim 16 recites a second page object control on a referencing page creating a reference to a first page object control on the first page. The Office Action asserts that the drag and drop disclosure of Glaser in which a Form element is dragged from one location on a window to another location on a window constitutes “referencing.” This Office Action is incorrect. Claim

16 recites a second page object control creating a reference. Glaser discloses a user selecting a form from a list. Glaser's user is not a "second page object control". For example, the second page object control is on the referencing page. Glaser fails to teach or suggest that the "user" is on a referencing page. Nor would one of ordinary skill in the art have been motivated to be "on a referencing page." Indeed, it is not even possible for a user to be on a referencing page.

Claim 16 also recites the first page object control scanning the first page to create a list of a method or property associated with the object on the page. The Office Action agrees that Glaser fails to teach or suggest scanning a page but asserts that there is "reasonable suggestion ... that a form of scanning takes place in order to keep the object listing current." It is pointed out that claim 16 recites that the page object control scans the page to create a list of a method and a property associated with the object present on the page. Even assuming *arguendo* that "some form of scanning takes place to keep the object listing current," Glaser still fails to teach or suggest creating a list of a method or property associated with an object present on the page. The Examiner asserts that Glaser keeps "the object listing" current. However, even assuming that Glaser discloses an "object listing," as the Office Action asserts, Glaser still fails to teach or suggest a list of a method or property associated with an object. Thus, it is respectfully submitted that the Office Action's position that Glaser provides "reasonable suggestion" that some form of scanning takes place is improper.

The Office Action rejects claim 18 "along the same rationale" as claims 1-15. Claim 18 recites a page object control on a second page including a list of objects and associated methods or properties on the second page. Claim 18 also recites referencing at least one of a method or property of an object on the list of objects on the second page from the first page without

transferring the at least one of method or property from the second page to the first page. The Office Action asserts that the drag and drop method of Glaser in which a FORM element is dragged from one portion of a window to another portion of the window and dropped into place at the other portion of the window is somehow equivalent to a page object control. As set forth above, the Office Action's conclusions are erroneous. In addition, claim 18 recites referencing without transferring a method or property from the second page to the first page. Even assuming that the Office Action's assertion that the drag and drop method of Glaser is indeed the same (it is not), in Glaser's method the FORM element is clearly transferred from the first location to the second location. This is in direct contradistinction to claim 18. Therefore, it is respectfully requested that the rejection be withdrawn.

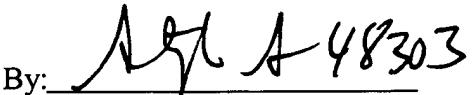
Claims 9-11, 17, and 19-22 depend from allowable independent claims. Therefore, it is respectfully submitted that the rejection of claims 8-11 and 16-22 be withdrawn.

New claims 31-39 are believed to be allowable over the cited references (Glaser, Foley, Kirkner) for at least the reasons set forth above.

In view of the above, it is respectfully submitted that the application is in condition for allowance. Reconsideration and prompt allowance are respectfully requested. If the Examiner has any questions, he is invited to contact the undersigned to further prosecution.

Appln. No.: 09/223,774
Amendment dated March 20, 2006
Reply to Office Action of December 20, 2005

Respectfully submitted,

By: 
CRG
Christopher R. Glembocki
Registration No. 38,800

BANNER & WITCOFF, LTD.
1001 G Street, N.W., 11th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20001
(202) 824-3000

Dated: March 20, 2006